The Enquirer is published Dally (for the city) and SEMI-Whekly (for the country.) For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annual, and at the rate of eight do lars if taken for a shorter sevind than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annual, and Three dollars for six months, payable in advance; to be paid in a coffice, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annual and the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of six con lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-live cents—if inserties once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance, 50 cents.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for third local, and in that proportion for advertisements. Terms of the Enquirer.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thir-lnes, and in that proportion for advertisements a greater length—except Lottery Vanders and the

ty I nes, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioners, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper tioners, who are charged one nundred dollars (paper included) orders from a distance must be accompanied with the a vance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure

the a vance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure executi

All dues to this office may be remitted per mall; in not and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor, the upstage of all letters being paid by the writers.— The justage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer; it is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a section fax upon the first of the farrings from the charty, and the party's hand-writing is unknown with the charty, and the party's hand-writing is unknown with the charty of the most be authenticated by the endorsation of the farringer in the neighborhood, or they will la no case be misbed. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quitizes, has proved herefore manning. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, until communication being certified by the name of the manneter, written on the back of the letter. stimuster, written on the back of the letter.

TAPPATIANNOCK FEMALE ACADEMY, TAP PAHANNOCK FEMALE ACADEMY,

MRS SARAHJ, ELLIS.

result eight scholarstic year of this School will comtuence on the first Monday in October next, under
the charge of two efficient and experienced teachers,
bits S. Minster and Miss M. S. McFee.

Miss S. Minster and Miss M. S. McFee.

Miss S. Minster has been engaged, for some years, as
a teacher in Philadelphia, and has received testimohails, of the highest character, from her friends and patrons. Miss M. S. McFee is well known as a competent teacher, having had charge of the school for the
post four years.

past four years
Instruction will be given in all the branches of an
Instruction will be given in all the branches of an
Inglish education; and French, Latin, Music, Drawing,
Parating, Wax Work, Embroidery and Ornamental
Nucle Work, will be taught at extra charges.
Music will be exclusively attended to by another

Music will be exclusively attended to by another competent teacher.

Parents and guardians patronizing this school, may rely upon their children receiving, while with Mrs. Eliis, a mother's care, neat and comfortable chambers, with good fires, night and morning.

Mushily reports will be sent regularly to parents. It is desirable that those who design patronizing the school, should enter their children at the commencement of the session, though they will be received at any time. No deduction made for absence, except in

any time. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

A portion of each Saturday will be devoted to needlewels.

Junior Class,
Senior Class,
French,
Latin,
Drawing and Painting,
Music, with the use of the Piano,
Wax Work,
Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work,
Board, including Bed, Bedding, Lights, Fuel and
Washing,
Reference of the Proceedings of the Piano

Washing.

Refer to Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Dr. Thomas C. Gordon, Mr. Jimes Roy Micou, Col. P. A. Brambam, Tappahannock; Dr. L. Roane, Mr. Edward Wright, Mr. N. J. B. Whitlock, Mr. Wim. J. Clarkson, Essex, Mr. John T Brockenbrough, Westmoreland county; Mr. R. L. Pitis, Capt. S. S. Hutt, Richmond county; Mr. Wim. T. Samuel, Aylett's.

NARY, TAPPAHANNOCK,

WILL re-open on the first Monday in October, 1848,
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Will Reverbe Builer is uniformly tound voting with T. W. Gilmer, Wm. L. Goggin, R. M. T. Hunter, D. H. Lewis, W. O. Goode, R. Barnwell Rheut, Edward Stanley, &c., against every movement of the abolitionists.
We undertake to say, and we truly believe that it will be responded to by every Democrat that her efforts have not been in vain, either in referting the property of the property that her efforts have not ence to securing the confidence of parents and guardi-

Two ladies of distinguished abilities and acquire ments will instruct the young ladies in every b linglish Literature upon which they are prepare ter. The Latin and French languages, likewis

ter The Latinand French languages, like and Planting, will be taught at extra prices. Mr. Charles Shey will continue his instructions in Music to those who may require his attendance.

It is desirable, and greatly facilitates improvement, that all those wishing to become members of this Insti-Tappahannock, Aug 18—cw6w

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, NEAR LORETTO, ESSEX CO., VA. NEAR LORETTO, ESSEX CO., VA.
THE next session of this School will commence on
the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER. It is under the superintendance of the subscriber, who established it for the purpose of educating his own children.
The small number of additional pupils which he proposes to receive will participate in its advantages equally with his children. They will form part of his family circle, and be under a firm, vigilant, parental control. He wishes it distinctly understood, that en tire obedience, and prompt conformity to rules, will, in alicases, and under all circumstances, be required.
This Institution is intended to combine the advantages of thorough Acidemical instruction, with the comfort and discipline of a well regulated Christian home-every effort will be used to cuttivate the mind, and at ges of the rough Academical Instruction, who the confir thand discipline of a well regulated Christian homeever effort will be used to cultivate the mind, and at
the same time to improve the morals and manners. The
course of instruction includes all the branches usually
taught in a full course of English and Classical studies.

Its location is remarkably healthy, and so retired as
to be very much exempt from temptations to idleness
and extravagance. It is also very easy of access. The
steamboat passes between Fredericksburg and Baltimore twice a week, and a carriage will meet either at
Layton's, Saunders' wharf, or Port Micon, about six or
eight miles distant, those who may give due notice of
their intended arrival. The cars from Richmond to
Fredericksburg pass daily near the Bowling Green, distot not more than twenty miles, where conveyances
can be obtained.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five menths each, the first of which commences on the lat day of October—the second on the lat day of March The only vacation is composed of the months of August

and September.

It is highly important that the pupils should be at school, ready to commence their studies with the opening of the first session; but the charge for Board and Tuitton begins with the time of entrance, which may be at any period of the year. None admitted for a less than the control of the session.

term than one full session.

A monthly report will be transmitted to purents and
cuardians of the boys, showing their progress and standall pocket money must be deposited with the subscri-ler, who will disburse it in proper amounts. Students are not allowed to contract any debts what-

Terms per session, payable in advance: For Tuition, Board, Louging, Washing, Mend For Bed and Bedding, if not supplied by the pupil, 5.

Those who wish to enter their children are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Apply to REY. JOHN P. McGUIRE.

Occupacia, Essex co, Va, Aug 22—cwcw

FEMALE SCHOOL IN POWHATAN THE sub-criber's School will reopen on the 1st October next, and he will receive in his family a few boarders, to whom particular attention will be paid in every respect. The situation is remarkably healthy, and in a plea-ant neighborhood.

Terms, per session of five months : lioned, and Tuition in English. French, Instruction in Music, and use of Piano,

Pay Scholars,
Payments will be required in advance, and no reduc-tion for lost time, except at the discretion of the sub-My address is Genito Post Office, Powhatan.
Sent 5 - cw4w WM. MURRAY.

MATHEWS ACADEMY. MATHEWS ACADEMIT.

THE second term of this Academy will commence on the 15th September next. The session embraces two terms, consisting of ten months. The first commences the first Monday in January, and terminates the 1st of August—the second commences the 15th September, and terminates the 15th December. Subjects taught are the primary branches of English Education, as Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading, &c., &c., together with the higher branches, as Moral Philosophy, Physical Logic Mathematics. chier with the nigher branches, as moral randso-, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Mathematics Classics. The strictest attention is paid to every ject. Charges made known by addressing either scriber, at Mathews Court-house. B. ST. GEORGE PEACHY, Principal. THOMAS G. PEACHY, Jr., Assistant.

IN OHANGERY-Vinginia:-At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, held at the Sare Court-house, in the city of Richmond, on Friday, Charles Hunt, Robert Hunt, and others, Plaintiffs:

exhibit the same on or before the sixteenth day of Octo her next, for settlement, before William F. Watson, who is hereby appointed a Special Commissioner for the purpose, Commissioner Sands having died without executing the order entered herein on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and forty; and the Court dolf direct that so much of this order as requires the said claims to be exhibited be published for eight weeks in the Richmond Enquirer, and posted at the door of the Court-house of the city of Richmond, and also at the door of the Court house of Henrico county, on two Court days."

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, from which is set forth as above) pronounced in the foregoing case on the 7th July, 1828, I bereby notify all peisons having claims against Charles Williamson, deceased, to exhibit the same before me, at my office, in the city aforesaid, on or before the 18th day of October next, for settlement.

WM. F. WATSON, Aug. 8—cw8w

Commissioner.

## RICHMOND, VA.

Monday Morning, September 18, 1848.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the positions of the Democratic and Whig candidates for the Vice Presidency when in Congress together. We have frankly said, that General Taylor being a Southern man was prima facte evidence of his being sound on the great question which so deeply savolves the interest of | Per : the whole South; but that his Signal letter and North, showed that he was ready to assent to the OR DREAMED OF WAVERING IN FILLMORE'S SUP-Wilmot Proviso, and if he did not intend to be so PORT. understood, it was due to the whole South that he should have spoken out in a manner not to be misunderstood. We have said that it was due to McConkey-whether he was for or against the Wilmot Proviso. The bare fact that a Southern candidate for the Presidency refuses to say whe

ther he is for or against a measure that involves such deep interest to the South, is strong evidence that he is not with the South on the question .-We know that Gen. Taylor (long after the Signal letter was written and the contents hailed by Tom Corwin and his Wilmot Proviso Taylorite followers) said he did not mean to endorse the views of the Signal editorial; yet, at the same time, it will be observed that General Taylor did not say that he did not hold the views of the Signal editorial, and as the Whig strength lies in the North, they confidently rely upon the Signal letter as containing the views of Gen. Taylor, (it those he fully concurs with,) backed by the Mc-Conkey letter, in which he refuses to say whether he is for or against the Wilmot Proviso. The position of Gen. Taylor on this great question, together with the assent of the Southern Whigs in the Philadelphia Convention to the nomination of the abolitionist Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, and their present support of the abolitionist Fillmore, with all his atrocious sins unrepenied, has done more to weaken the force of the South in contending for right and justice, than all the efforts of all the abolitionists for the last twelve years. In reply to the question asked by the Republican, "what gives William O. Butler such strength in the confidence of our opponents?" we state the fact that his rotes and those of the Whig candidate, when in Congress together, are uniformly found in direct opposition upon every question connected with the abolition of slavery-Fillmore voting along with Giddings.

the South, as well as by many Southern Whigs, that if General Butler had written such a letter to the Signal Editor as that of General Taylor, he would not have received the vote of a single delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the whole South. If the Republican will furnish its readers with the extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives from 1841 to 1843, wherever the subject of the abolition of slavery is concerned, and compare the votes of General Butler and Mr. Fillmore, it will satisfy many of its readers, if it should not itself become satisfied, that they ought to support General Butler, and oppose one who is so strongly committed against their vital interests

as Millard Fillmore. The Democratic party are found boldly advocating all the great principles upon which their party organization rests, and which have, by the success of Democratic measures, rendered our glorious country so truly great.

How stands the faction, known once as the "great Whig party?" They have abandoned all their great "measures" which they advocated in 1844, and upon which then rested their party organization, and are now held together by the only tie which can bind men when they abandon the principles they have uniformly contended for-that of prejudice and hostility to their opponents, whose principles and "measures" have given such wide spread prosperity to the coun. try; and this last ligament of party is to be strengthened by the only means left to factionthat of violent, and as unjust as violent, abuse of one of the purest of men, as well as amongst the first of American Union statesmen, Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It was against such a party spirit as this (the offspring of faction, known as no parlyism) that we appealed to Southern men to rally

to the support of General Cass. How stands this great Southern question between the Democratic party and their factious opponents? The Democratic party stand firmly by the South in a just union-loving spirit to extend the Missouri Compromise to the new territory acquired from Mexico, and, if successful, we have the opinion of Mr. Webster that that measure will be accomplished. Now what is the position of the faction opposed to us? They say to the South "old Zack is a Southern man and he will veto the Wilmot Proviso;" while at the North they say he is pledged to them not to veto it. Is it not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Southern Whig, that faction has placed him in such a position that with a Southern candidate for the Prezidency, there are no Southern Whig leaders who dare to stand forward in detence of the South by advocating her rights, but whine day after day about "Old Zack being a Southern man and that he will veto the Wilmot Proviso?" Concede that he would do so, which he could only do, as we are told by Corwin and others, at the expense of the pledges he has made to them, this would not accomplish all the South has a right to demand .-We believe, if Gen. Cass is elected, the Missouri Compromise will be applied to our new territories; and, as we have shown, Mr. Websier fully agrees with us in this opinion. This is what the South has a right to demand in justice alone; and we again call upon Southern Whig men, who know that all the ties which make party dear, the support of principles, have been sundered by their factious leaders, to come out from such a faction, and support the candidates of the Democracy .-They, one and all, should scorn to lend themselves as the tools of faction to sustain the spoils' hunters who dare not advocate the great measure in which the South has such a deep interest. If they want your support, call upon them to support, before the people, the principles of which you have honestly been the advocates, and especially tell them to stop their parrot-cries about old Zack's

applied to the territory ceded to us by Mexico. THE FILLMORENES.

vetoing the Wilmot Proviso, and come out bold-

ly in behalf of the South by showing an unbroken

front in favor of the Missouri Compromise being

A consider the control of the contro The Republican of Saturday, in defending Mr.

manner, (as says the Republican.) expressed his entire satisfaction with the position of Mr. Fillmore, and his determination to give him his hearty support." So much for Mr. Lyons, who deluded himself into the belief that the Gayle letter cleared Fillmore's skirt of abolition. We yet trust that "sober second thought" may disclose to him the brink on which he stands, and that he may retreat in time to strike another

manly blow for the South. But what excuse can "the Whigs of Virginia" render to their country for the odious position which they occupy, if their organ, the Republican, represents them properly? Hear that pa-

"And, at no moment of time, from the hour of the whole South; but that his Signal letter and the Philadelphia nominations to this day, have the the uncontradicted assertions of his friends at the Whig rank and file of Virginia EVER WAVERED

exact position of the Whigs of Virginia. They stand in a solid and embroken mass by the side of TAYLOR and FILLMORE. If there are as candor and fairness that he should have told Mr. | many as a hundred whigs in the State, (and we think that is a most liberal allowance,) who will carry their opposition to Gen. Taylor so far as to stay from the polls, the place of each fallen soldier will be supplied by five new recruits, bearing the joint banner of Louisiana and New York, and burning to put torth every energy for the glorious triumph of that great and patriotic ticket. And, so far as Millard Fill-more is individually concerned me can assure our brethien abroad that, it on single Whig in the man is, nor do we believe there is such a person in this Commonwealth."

We scarcely thought it possible that, even in the highest excitement of party, such an abominable sentiment could be untered in the South .-Fillmore's letter of 1838, declaring unerabolition sentiments-avowing himself in favor of the abolition of the slavetrade between the States and in being his custom not to endorse the opinions of favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia -this infamous letter has been published and commented upon in the press and on the hustings-its authenticity has not seriously been denied-and now the Republican boasts that "at no moment of times from the hour of the Philadelphia nominations to this day have the Whig rank and file of Virginia ever wavered or dreamed of wavering in" the support of Fillmore, who writes himself down in plain and broad letters an abolitionist of the deepest dye! Whatever the Republican or the Whig leaders may say, we cannot believe that "the Whig rank and file of Virginia" have sunk so low, that they will support an unadulterated abolitionist. The Whig leaders will find to their sorrow, that not only one, but hundreds and thousands of Whigs in Virginia will "desert the cause" of the abolitionist Fillmore. We speak understandingly. The voice of indignation is just beginning to come up from the country against the andacious attempt to force an abolitionist upon Virginia, and it will soon gather a storm which will sweep the Fillmorenes out of existence. It is in vain for the Republican and the Whig leaders to hold out their hold bids for the vote of the Northern abolitionists. Virginia by

an overwhelming vote will crush such unhallowed associations. "aid and comfort" to the Fillmorenes. A Southern man as he is, he has allowed his name to be used by the North in aiming at Southern rights, and he has volunteered to endorse as "sound and conservative" the sentiments of a man who is a notorious abulitionist. The Charleston Mercu-

ry says of the last letter of Gen. Taylor: "The warm compliment pail in it to Mr. Fillmore, further shows that it was the Northern section of the Whig party that Gen. Taylor especially aimed at satisfying of his fidelity and trustworthyness, and he insists, with marked empha-sis, that they ought not to take into account against him his acceptance of such nominations as that made in Charleston; because he made not the smallest concession of party principles in answer to them, but merely received them as goods

The N. O. Courier, referring to Gen. T.'s recommendation of Fillmore as "justly entitled to the first place on the ticket," says, with much

hand upon the whole South-as much as to say: 'Ye Democrats of Charleston, who have named me | gard that was paid to that subject by the meeting as your candidate, vote for Cass and Butler-your State-gentlemen of the whole South, vote for thing else at your hands, because I know you have made up your minds against me. By proviso. If I cannot get the South, I will try to get the North. If I cannot get the friends of the Constitution, I will bamboozle the Abolitionists-Fieclere si nequeam Divos, Acheronia movebo! "

A few words more upon "the patriotic" Millard Fillmore and we are done with the subject for the present. The last Union gives us the following turther information. We yet hope to see some members of the Whig party, who have been made catspaws by the leaders in this business, (see the equivocation of the Fillmore resolution of the "Rough and Ready Club," to which we shall re-

fer hereafter!)-we yet hope to see these gentlemen wipe away the mist of party which clouds their vision, open their eyes to the true state of the game, and turn upon those who have humbugged them, and strike for the South. Verginia will nover vate for an Aboutionist-and thousands of Whigs will spurn the ticket:

"We have further anecdotes of Millard Fillmore, who, Gen. Taylor thinks, was justly entitled to the first place on the ticket.' They appear in the Rochester Advertiser (a Van Buren paper) and in the Buffalo Courier. The last paper stamps the authentici v of the celebrated Fillmore letter of October, 1838, and truly remarks that it was his olura course as an abolitionist that 'gave him consequence, and enlisted in his support those who have at last succeeded in placing him before the people as a candidate for the Vice Presiden-

The corespondent of the Rochester Advertiser criticises Fillmore's letter to Gayle, of Alabama -strips it of its humbuggery, and charges 'all letters as this as a species of fraud,' designed to deceive and humbug the South. Yet this is the man to whom Gen. Taylor would surrender the first place on the ticket. And this is the man whom the Rough and Ready Club' of Ri h mond put forward, in their resolution of Tuesday last, as 'sound and patriotic,' and worthy of the support of an honest people! Party prejudice and desperation could no farther go. Truly does the Richmond Enquirer sound the warning note, that 'The South is berrayed' by such a resolution.'

MAINE ELECTION. The returns are cheering. We find the fol-

The returns from this State are from parts of several counties-none of them complete. It is,

therefore, difficult to make a comparison with any former voie. Governor Dana is either elected by the people, or has a very large planality.—
The vote has been increased over last year. The following members of Congress are doubtless 1st district -- Elbridge Gerry, [Dem.]

N. S. Littlefield, [Dem.]
John Otis, [Whig.] Cullen Sawielle, [Dem ] Charles Seison, [Dem. Thomas J D. Fuller, [Dem.] In the 4th distict the vote is very close between John D McCrate [Dem ] and R K. Goodenow,

[Whig.] The Legislature will be largely Demo The vote shows that the State is sale for Cass and Butler by many thousands. The law of Maine requires a majority to elect electors; but should the people fail to elect, the present Legislature, which is largely democratic, will ap riy is also necessary to elect the Governor and and independent course; what I shall retain shall

"Mr. Lyons, in the most prompt and decided | mocracy upon the exertions which they have | thick as blackberries in August, and, I dare say, made for the good cause, and which we are con-fident have resulted in a triumphant and giorious victory. In the Presidential election they will make still greater efforts, and give the electora vote of Maine to Cass and Butler by a majority

of thousands. constitution of Maine the Representatives to Congress and the State Legislature and county officers are now elected by plurality; Governor and Senators require a majority."

"WHERE IS MILLY MACPHERSON" We had designed making a brief commentary upon the singular second Allison letter of Gen Taylor, which the Whig commends so highly for "the reasons which he gives for not having sooner exposed his political creed" (Has be yet done it ?) -bur the following letter of Mr. Botts, which appear in Saturday's Whig without a word of communt, reviews so thoroughly General

lorites are in open ems against Mr. Bolis. They may affect to treat him with nonchalance, like the Lynchburg Virginian, which says: "We wait the appearance of his [New York] letter with perfect indifference. Its only effect in Virginia, and in his own district, will be to bury

"Available's" whole course, that we are saved the

trouble of journing upon the subject. The Tay.

him beyond the possibility of political resurred They may attempt to crush him for his independence-but the facis which he strongly sets forth and the conclusive arguments which he advances, must tell upon the public mind. The marked inconsistency of Gen. T. is exposed in one of the most remarkably compact and cogent passages which we ever read.

We are glad that Mr. Botts has called the atention of the people to the double face which General Taylor wears on the Wilmot Proviso question. The Whigs will now have an opportunity of seeing in their own papers the equivocal position occupied by General Taylor on so vital a question. Strange, that General Taylor should occupy a whole column in correcting the "misrepresentations" of his "attitude towards the various parties," and yet not devote one short sentence to an explanation of his views on the Wilmot Proviso-especially as he has been ar raigned by the speakers and the press at his own door as entertaining sentiments adverse to he constitutional rights of the South!

Mr. Botts burls some fatal shafis at leading 'available" "telegraph politicians," and gives them "a Roland for their Oliver." On the whole, this letter will make a noise in the world and will be read with interest. However persons may dissent from his views, all will admithat this last letter is a document written with power and strength and marked by boldness and

[From the Richmond Waig.] The publication of a letter from me, in your olumns this morning, taken from the New York Tribune, and pubished by order of the Clay Committee, renders it proper, if not necessary, that I should make he following statement:

About the 3d or 4n of this month I received a private letter, from a paivate gentleman in the city of New York, whose name does not appear in connexion with the proceedings of the meeting lately held in that city, in which he informs me of the contemplated meeting, which he said would be held on Wednesday, the 6th inst.; achis latter was a printed call meeting-of which he said : "THERE is the tast of the bugle-the meeting

will be large-he movement is general and the young carthquake has broken loose, nothing they are true as sicel, want your aid and as-sistance. You Mist come. The meeting will probably be morecak from to-night-(the letter bore of te Westersday evening, August 30th.) The address and platform will be meet and proper. Good C.D WHIG PRINCIPLES, SUCH AS YOU CAN SUPPORT AND ADHERE TO, AND NO OTHER. P. S. Sainnay .- "I delayed sending this unti I could make certainty surer. There is now no mistake. You will have the pleasure of voting

tor Mr. Clay in the House," &c. There is a allusion in this letter to "PREE oit," no allu ion to it in the call for the meeting, none at all in the address or resolutions adopted by the meeting, (which the Whig has declined to putitsh,) although some reference is made to it by one of the public speakers, ( Hon Willis Hall! not only one of the most distinguished and toswerving Whigs, but one of the most distingtished men in the State; and the atin its proceetings, to characterize it as a "free soil meeting," by the very paper that but a few days since diclaimed all responsibility on the part of the intering held in this city for what was said by a speaker chosen for the occasion-but Willis Hall is denounced as a Barnburner, and the attempt is made to connect my name with a tree soil, barmourning movement in New York. Now it so happens that if I had directed my te legraphic dispatch to the Taylor meeting, held in he same city, about the same time, it would have been addressed to a free soil meeting, and then the Taylor men would have patted me on the back, and said I was a VERY CLEVER FELLOW: at that meeting of the friends of Taylor and Fill more, among other resolutions unanimously

adopted, was the following: Resolved, That we look upon those who are striving to overleap the concessions and compro mises of the Constitution, by attempting to extend the area of slavery, as disunionists, nullifyers, and foes of the welfare of our common country But to call this great Clay demonstration in New York a barnbarning movement, or to at tempt to ridicule it, is itself too ridiculous to be

Here then is an instance of fair dealing and consistency!

To this private letter, I wrote a private and wer to a private gentleman -- marked it " PRIVATE at the top. It was written on the day that th meeting, as I supposed, would be held, which would not reach them earlier than Friday two days after, with no view, expectation or de sire, that it should ever meet the public eye, communicating my private thoughts in the most confidential way, to a warm and zealous friend of Mr. Clay, who sympathized with me in all my to secure his nomination-and on the next day (Thursday,) supposing the meeting to have been held the night before, and anxious to hear the result, I went to the telegraph office to ask that he would apprise me of it. My telegraphic dispatch was addressed to the gentleman from whom I had received the letter; but not knowing the street or number of his residence, and only the INITIAL of his first name, the young gentleman at the office remarked that the address was very imperfect, and in such a place as New York, might never reach him; he suggested that I had better direct it to the care of some one, and rehim to direct it to the care of N. G. Bradford whom I do not know, but wno I supposed would know the gentleman to whom it was directed,-The first I heard of it after this was, that my telegraphic despatch was read to the meeting, as if addressed to them, and then my letter is published by order of a committee to whom it was not di-

Now here is the whole story - let those who desire to carp, make the most of it.

I shall not complain that my letter has been published, reaching the publiceye as it has done without any authority from me; nor do I intend this communication as an apology to any Body for having written the letter, (any more than I would for a private conversation,) for it contains sentiments I have always entertained; they have been honestly formed, and freely expressed in private conversations, and heretolore in publications over my own signature. I confess that at this time I would not have expressed them in a letter for publication, for the same reason that I have declined to make a speech in this cam-I wished rather to smother than utter

what I thought.
That I have always preferred Mr. Clay General Taylor, I suppose, is no secret. That I do so now, and would rejuice in his election, I tearlessly proclaim-let them shrink from it who let those denounce me for it who think proper. Waat line popularity I have enjoyed, has been obtained by an honest, upright, learies be by the same course; and if I connot hold it without a sacrifice of my political integrity or

more than one or two in the country, all of

The proud oak that cappot resist a Summer cloud, is not likely to endure a Winter storm; and the public man who is frightened from his pro-priety, or seduced from his integrity, and yields to every temporary wave of popular excitement, is unworthy of confidence or trust. I hope I am not that man; and I should be sorry if I have ever been so far misonderstood as to have been taken for one of that class. But suppose I were to say to the Whigs of this district, next Spring. that I would as soon accept a nomination at the hands of the Locofocos as from them, and that I would make no pledges, and would not be the exponent of their party principles, and that if they elected me it must be on their own responsibility, I beg to know what twenty years of laborious work in the Whig cause would avail me? And why should I not have as much right to take that ground as General Taylor?

My sruggle has been for the people; I have resisted the politicians, because I believed they started the popular will. I have fought for what I believed to be a great principle; I looked opon, his busited government of ours as a repre-resultative Grassmeet; and when I saw a nation of people consisting of some twenty millions, nearly equally divided in their political principles, I thought one or the other of the parti-which might be able to obtain a majority at the polls, was entitled to be represented in the Chief Magistrate, of the Nation; and when I saw a soldier from the camp, whom all must acknow-ledge to be without civil experience or practical knowledge, either in regard to our foreign or demostic relations, stepping forward as a candidate to fill this high and responsible office, I thought it but just and proper that the people, in the language to the Richmond Whig, were entitled to know the opinions of a candidate before they voted. I do not subscribe to the doctrine laid down in his McConkey letter, when he says: "I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon the various questions of policy ow at issue between the political parties of the

parries, General, will you represent? he answered substantially, neither! I will not be the exponent of either parry or of their principles. If the people e ect me, they must ake me on their own responsibility. I will administer the Government as I think best, according to my own judgment and my own will! This was something novel, I think unsound, if not alarming in the history of our party warfare. It was establishing a precedent that might lead to a Dictatorship and a Despotism. This came from a mere soldier, known, personally, to every simpleton in the streets as the most bonest man alive, and the only one who deserves to be classed with the Father of his Country. This may all be true. I will not deny it. I can only say I have had no means of finding it out. True, General Taylor had said he would have voted for Mr. Clay in 1844, but I thought perhaps the General was mistaken in said another thing in the same letter, in which I am sure he was mistaken, and that was, that he would prefer Mr. Clay's election to his own; for he could have been gratified if he defeat him, even to the extent of saying after-wards he should be a candidate, if Mr. Clay should be nominated by the Convention-which he afterwards torgot and denied. For these, and a variety of other reasons, which shall be given in due time, I resisted his nomination, and have

not co-operated heartily in his election. I have rejoiced to hear of any prospect of electing that man who has given all the life, and soul been so unceremoniously sacrificed upon the shrine of supposed "availability." His name has become a bye-word and a reproach among his idolizers and worshippers a lew years ago, except when it becomes necessary to mention his name tor effect; and those who were the first to destroy, are now the most ready to pay him an emp compliment, either in an editorial or a publ peech, to hide their own hypocrisy and ingrati thde! Nir. Glay's reputation is quite as safe in the hands of his constant friends, as those who have bit erly opposed him from the first.

For my own course, I shall, as I have here'o tore done, trust to time and circumstances for my vindication. My Whiggery cannot be alting and fault-finding editors; nor can I be driver from my principles by any harsh or unjust course that can be pursued towards me, by those whos rights and interests I feel satisged I am defending I am fighting for the people, and if the people choose to take up arms against me, I will fight for them still. When I cease to be a Whig, it will be time to call the roll and see how many remain in the ranks.

I have not yet said I would not vote for General Taylor. If there is no regular organized there will not be, for I fear there is not Whig spirit and energy enough left in the State get up one, I certainly shall vote for him, upor the ground, that I prefer to take the CHANCE of having the Government a misistered on sound principles, rather than the certainty of having it administered on unsound principles; but when I give that vote, it must be borne in mind that it is my individual vote, that no man has a right to control I am as free to exercise my judgment upon General Taylor's quathe district; and I shall give it as I choose; but if the election should come to the House, it will then be the vote of the district, and I shall give it as my constituents choose; but if I field my vote to Taylor, I will not yield to "TAYLORISM," which is more ruthless and proscriptive than Jacksonism ever was, Jacksonism only proscribed its enemies; Taylorism proscribes its triends; Jacksonism proscribed those who did not subscribe to the principles it avowed; Taylorism proscribes those who adhere most rigidly to their; Jacksonism proscribed those who left THEM; Taylorism proscribes those whom they have left; Jacksonism suffered a man to think for himself if he voted right; Taylorism requires one not only to vote, o think, and speak with them, and por them. I am threatened by many that they will not note for me unless I will make a Taylor speech. I look upon it as exaction never before made, as an infringement on my personal rights, my per-sonal henor, and my personal independence, and I will not yield to it, if I lose every vote in the district. "If speeches were as plenty as black. berries I would not make one under compulsion. I may not be able to retain a seat in Congress-

that is a small matter; but I can take care of my

Now, in regard to the Allison letter, No. 2,

own honor against the world.

which I have read since the above was written, I ain free to confess that the opinions therein ex-pressed, and the positions adopted, no matter at whose suggestion, are more satisfactory to me whose suggestion, and in the third hand any other that has preceded it—and if this had been the only one, it would have been entirely so. If what General Taylor means to say, is, what I infer from this letter he does say, that when he said he was "not an ultra Whig," and would not be the exponent of any party principles," and "would not be the candidate of any party," and "would accept no party nomination," and "would look to no party doct ines as the role of his action," and would "express no opinions on any political subject," and "that the people must take him on their own responsibility, that he would as soon accept a nomination from the Democrats as the Whigs," and "that he would only accept a nomination of the spontaneous and unadimous voice of the whole peo-ple," and "that he would look to the Constitution which all Presidents are swern to do) and no to the views of either of the great parties of the country as his guide"—it by all this he only meant to say what he now says, he did mean that he was not a party candidate in that strait-ened and sectarian sense that would prevent his being the President of the whole people, and that he would not be fettered down with pledies that were to be an iron rule of action, in despite of all contingencies, and that he would not be required o lay violent hands, indiscriminately on all public officers, good or bad who might differ with him in pinion, and that he would not force Congress by the coercion of the veto power, to pass lates to suit great many letters to very little purpose, because preat many letters to very little purpose, because nobody expected or required it of him; he cannot blame me or anybody else for not understanding what he meant. I never should have guessed it for to my mind his letters have borne a very diflerent reading. That is certainly not what I should have understood as "an ultra Whig" to such pledges was nearer an ultra Democrat without a sacrifice of my political integrity or personal independence, the scoper it leaves me personal independence, the scoper it leaves me proof than either, and no man in his senses

The truth is, and it cannot be disguised, that Gen. Taylor has had bad advisers: if he had re lied on the great Whig party and struck for the Whig vote only, and not spread his net to catch birds of every feather," he would have been elected without difficulty or doubt; there would then have been no disposition to bring Mr. Clay forward in the first instance, and still less to have opposed his election after he was nomina ted; and if he is not elected now, he has nobody to blame but bimself and those by whose ad vice he has been govern d: but whether, in the language of the French people to Lonis Philippe, "IT HAS COME TOO LATE," is a question yet to be solved. I apprehend it has.

But why are we left in the dark upon any

other subject?—why are we not permitted to know what are General Taylor's views of the press and every man at the North that suppor General Taylor, does it on the ground that he will not, and is phedged not, to veto that measure. Mr Websier, Mr. Ashmun, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Truman Smith, Thad deus Stevens, Mr. Caleb Smith, (who has re peated in his speech in Cincinnati that he was assured by the Hop. William Ballard Preston of-Virginia that he would not veto it, and that he would be sustained in the South if he signed it,) all take that ground; while it is equally certain that at the South he is as generally and universally sustained on the ground that he is a Southern man, a staveholder, and that he will veto it. Now, I say, in this case, both sections of the country cannot be right, and one or the other must be cheated—and the only way to avoid it, is for General Taylor to say what he will do. The people are entitled to know it before they vote. I think, perhaps, too much

importance is attached to this question, both North and South—but that is their business—if it is of half the importance that they ascribe to it, the fact ought to be known. Why did we complain of the cheat that was put upon us in Pennsylvania, in 1844, in regard o Mr. Polk's Kane letter, that had one construcion in the South and another in the North? Why

did we denounce our political opponents for a trick that was noworthy of a great party, and discreditable to them as men of honor? Was it only that we might follow their example in four short years? I complained of it, and denounced it as a miserable and unworthy cheat, practised on the intelligence or ignorance of the people; so did we al; the whole Whiz party denounced it; and now I am denounced for not lending my aid in practising a similar cheat upon them. I will not date of his letter to Governor Gayle,] the do it, let the consequences be what they may. 1 have lived an honest and an unselfish politician and I will die one; and if I am to suffer political whose lame and name were alike unknown to marryidom for my honesty and independence, the country only two years ago, who has not and for my preference for Henry Clay over Gen. since travelled farther from Mexico than to his own plantation in Louisiana, but who is now over no principles, but the principles of availability, and for contending FOR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE to know the opinions of their candidates before they are required to vote, then I shall have an epitanh inscribed on my tomb, that the proudest and most ambitions might covet.

One thing, however, the Allison Letter, No. 2,

certainly does prove; and that is, that neither General Taylor, nor the friends who stood at his elbow, were at all satisfied with the position into which he had written himself, and therefore the necessity of explaining all that he had said before: and, it they were not satisfied, it shows had preferred it; but no man labored harder to clearly that I had reason for not being satisfied

Tois evening I received by mail a letter from the geotleman to whom my letter was addressed in New York, in which he apologizes for its publication in the following terms:

"Your letter was violently serned, and by the dictators ordered to be published, they assuming the responsibility, contending that the good to be accomplished by it was too great to stand upon

To which I have to say, in answer, that while I had cautiously guarded against the publication of the views embraced in that letter, yet, if it will any constitutional and fair mode, that I shall fect composure and without a murmur, though I confess I should have preferred the publication of the whole, instead of a part. I have no corp I recollect, and that was, that I recommended, it was not too late, the nomination of General Scott, instead of Mr. Fillmore, as the ticket that I believed to be the strongest, and the one the peo Ever since the Buffalo Convention I have beer

satisfied that the election would unvoidably go to the House; if it should, does any reasonable man calculate on the election of General Taylor? I suppose not one; but if we can get Mr. Clay Why? Because we have already 12 States repre sented by a majority of Whigs, which of itself s not sufficient to elect him; but while there is not a Cass man or a Van Buren man that would, under any circumstances, vote for General Tay-lor, I believe there is hardly one of either that would not vote for Mr. Clay to defeat the other. I may not be patriot enough to lay down lite to see Mr. Clay elected, as I have often heard many of his present denouncers and revilers ex-press their willingness to do, but I AM patriot enough to lay down all my popularity, be it little or much, and all the hopes and aspirations that my most ambitious thoughts may have indulged if by such sacrifice I can secure to my country the value of his services, in the trying period of the next four years as the Chief Magistrate of this Union; for I believe, while others may suggest as wise and conciliatory terms, for the adjustment of our domestic troubles, yet I believe he is the only man in the entire country who has the popularity, the confidence and the love of all sections of the country to a sufficient degree, to ensure a safe and harmonious settlement of this great disturbing question of slavery. He is the only man were can play the part of an efficient Pacificator - and for that, I am willing to sacrifice anything earthly, connected with my own person, save my life and my honor; and while there is a prospect of his election, I say again, "all right, go ahead;" and if there be treason in it, make the most of it. SEPT. 14th, 1848

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF

RICHMOND. Our fellow-citizens were very much disappoint ed on Saturday night at not hearing Gen. Bayly, the able Representative in Congress from the Accomac District, who was prevented from speaking by severe hoarseness and indisposition. The respectable meeting, "not much larger [as a friend says] than the Whig meetings of this Gibraltar of Whizgery," was entertained by shor but animated and impressive addresses from President Patteson, and Messrs. Patten, Greenhow and Section. We shall to-morrow refer to their

The following admirable resolutions were presented and advocated by Mr. Pation, were adopted without a dissenting voice, and on motion of Mr. S. D Denoon, were ordered to be recorded on the journal as UNANIMOUSLY agreed to.

The resolutions will speak for themselves, and furnish a masterly and conclusive argument and exposure of the design of the Fillmorenes of Richmond to torce upon the freemen and patriots of Virginia an unadulterated Abolitionist. We have no room for comment; but we deem it pro per, to a tull understanding of the subject, that

trickery of the above resolution, cover the whole ground, and tay bare the enormities of Fillmore in their true light. Let every Southern man beind and hand them:

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, September 4th, 1848:

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In the matter of Bankruptey of Spencer Taylor, of the county of Buckingham, in the Eastern Virginia. The resolutions of Mr. Patton expose the study and heed them:

Resolved, That the sentiments of Miliard Fillmore, as expressed in his letter to Go vernor Gayle-to wit: that the evil of slave ry in the ctates was a thing "with whic National Government had nothing to do: that by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over" the question, whether it was an evil or not, "was vested in the several why the prayer of States where the institution was tolerared; that if Sept5—cwllw they regarded it as a blessing, they had a consti

timents which he holds in common with the great body of the abolitionists of the North, and "are

sentiments entirely sound an : patriotic," as far as Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, in his said letter to Gov. Gayle, declares as follows: "I have "critertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opi-

"and private, will be found in accordance with "this view," and thus expressly refers to his public acts, as expounding the meaning and extent of "the continents expressed in his letter to Governor Gayle." Resolved, That his public acts [after be had been in Congress many years, and had, as he himself declares, formed an opinion on this subject, | show that, while in accordance with his views as expressed in the letter to Governor Gayle Millard Fillmore voted on the 11th December, 1838, POR a resolution, declaring that Congress had no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy—he, on the same day, voted against a resolution, "that Congress could not do that indirectly, which it cannot do directly;

and that the agitation of the subject slavery, m the District of Column overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a beach of the public faith on which they entered into the Confederacy"-and on the same day he voted against another resolution, "that all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the re-moval of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on

which the Union rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress." Resolved, That as Millard Fillmore says, in his aforesaid letter to Governor Gayle, that he has "entertained no other sentiments on this subject,' than those in his said letter, 'since he examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and that he did not doubt that all his acts public and private, will be found in accordance" with these sentiments -- he thereby plainly refers to, and adopts as late as July the 31st, 1848, [the sentiments and opinions indicated by his votes on all the resolutions aforesaid, and declares them to be in accordance with the sentiments

of his letter to Governor Gayle. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore in the same unequivocal manner refers to and adops the opinions expressed by him in his letter of the 17th October, 1838, which was one of his public acts, after he had examined the subject and formed his opinions-since which he declares "he has entertained no other sentiments." These opinions, thus formed and declared by his public acts and deliberate votes in Congress on repeated occasions, are, in his own language over his own

1. That he believes that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people.

2. That he is in layor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish 3. That he is in favor of immediate legislation

for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. And,
4 hly, by his votes aforesaid, he declares that although Congress has no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the States, yet that it is one of his public acts declaratory of his sentiments, and which he holds be in accordance with his views as expressed in his letters to Governor Gayle," "that attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State or discriminate b-tween the institutions of one por vi w of and or a means of disturbing or overthrow against the true meaning of the Constitution, are not an intringement of the rights of the States and

are not beyond the jurisdiction of Congress Resolved, That these opinions of Millard Fillmore, expressed, and now re affirmed by him, in opposition to the votes of three touths of Conress, including every representative from the Southern States, both Whige and Democrats, conetitute him, empha ically, in the language of that illustrious statesman, Henry Clay, "a real ultra Abolitionist," an i wholly unworing the support of Southern men who properly appreciate their political rights, or desire to preserve their property and their safety from infringement and desiruction; or of any man North or South who values the integrity and tranquillity of the Union.

Resolved, As General Taylor in his last letter to Captain Allison approves of and vouches for the "sound conservative opinions" of Millard Fillmore; and although he knows that his own election is advocated by the entire body of his prominent supporters to the North, on the express ground, that, if elected, he will not use his constitutional power and influence to prevent any laws Congress may pass on the subject of slave-ry, that he ought to be regarded as accepting their support on the implied pledge that he will not disappoint their expects ions in that respect; and, consequently, whatever may be his individual opinions, (which he refuses to disclose,) to all practical purposes he should be regarded as standing on the same platform with Fillmore and the other Abolitionists, and unworthy of the support of all who wish to preserve the rights of the States, the security of the institutions and property of the South, and the prace of the

THE CLAY BALL MOVING.

The following resolutions were adopted by a large and embusiastic Clay meeting in Albany on Thursday. In spite of the weather, four thousand persons were present. They resolved to have another meeting to nominate a Clay and Fillmore Presidential Elector for that District. Dudley Solden addressed the meeting, which "broke up full of spirit and determina ion to continue in the work they have begun;"

men, we claim the right to express freely our opinion, and to take such action as our judgmen may dic ate, or circumstances require, to insure Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon, Willis Hall, of New York, and Hon. John M. Bons,

Resolved, That we acknowledge no dictation,

no masiers, in Albany or elsewhere. As free

of Virginia, fearless advocates of Whig principles and Wnig men. In New Jersey, too, the Ciay bail is in motion

One hundred and four of the leading Whigs of New Brunswick have called a Clay meeting for the 14th, and eighty-three Whigs of Hudson county have called a similar meeting for the 15th, opposed to the dictation of military availability and the nominee of a packed convention of office-holders and office-seekers." Will not this give us New Jersey ?

N. B. "The terrible Botts" has gone to New York. Look out for a storm!

VIRGINIA-To wit :- Ata Court of quarterly se neld for the county of Northumberland, at the

we should re-publish the following resolution adopted by the "Rough and Ready Ciub" last Tucsday night:

"Resolved, That the Whigs of Richmond disclaim all sympathy with the (New York Clay) movement above mentioned; and, regarding the sentiments of Millard Fillmore, as expressed in his letter to Gav. Gayle, as sound and patriotic, piedge themselves to the Whigs of the North to a firm and unhesisting support of the comination of Taylor and Fillmore far the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United Sales."

Court house thereof, on Monday, the 1stn day of sus, 1848:

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Court house thereof, on Monday, the 1stn day of sus, 1848:

On the motion of Septimus P. Rice and Elizabeth Ann bits wife, who was the wide and devices of Peter McVicar, deceased, and it appearing to the out that more than two years have elaused since the qualification of the wife, who was the widew and devices of Peter McVicar, deceased, and it appearing to the out that more than two years have elaused since the qualification of the wife, who was the widew and devices of Peter McVicar, deceased, and it appearing to the four that are persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all persons having claims against the eatate of sald Peter McVicar, deceased, it is ord red that all

District.

The said Spencer Taylor, who has been decreed a Bankrupi by this Court, laving fined a petition praying for his discharge: It is ordered, that notice thereof be published in a new paper printed in the city of Richmond seventy days at less theore the 1-in day of November next, when a hearing will be had on the said petition, at the United States Court Room, in the City of Richmond, and It creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

A Copy—Teste, A Copy-Teste, P MAYO, Clerk.

NEW IRON AND METAL STORE.